

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE.
KIDNAPPED, at 8 P. M.
WOODS MUSEUM.
LE TOUR DE NÉPHEU, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
CHATEAU MABLE VARIETIES.
at 8 P. M.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.
HUMPTY DUMPTY, at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN ATHLETICUM.
MARIA AND MAGDALENA, at 8 P. M. Miss Von Stamm-witz.
THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
PARISIAN VARIETIES.
at 8 P. M.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
PIQUE, at 8 P. M. Family Departure.
GLOBE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M. W. J. Florence.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.
GRAND CONCERT, at 8 P. M.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
at 8 P. M.
PARK THEATRE.
THE KERRY GOV, at 8 P. M. Joseph Murphy.
IRVING HALL.
BILLIARD TOURNAMENT, at 8 P. M.
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.
ROOTHUS THEATRE.
OFFENBACH AND AIMER, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cooler and partly cloudy.

During the summer months the HERALD will be sent to subscribers in the country at the rate of twenty-five cents per week, free of postage.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD by first mail, orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were firm and at the close higher than the day before. Lake Shore was the leader of the market. Money on call was supplied at 2 and 2-1-2 per cent. Gold opened at 112 3-4 and ended at 112 5-8. Government bonds were stronger and higher.

THE FAILURES are announced this morning of English, Scotch and Irish houses all with heavy liabilities. Hard times are not confined to this side of the Atlantic.

IF THE CONVENTION should blunder upon Conkling and Logan it will give us a brilliant ticket and one that will rally the enthusiasm of the country.

PROBABLY McPHERSON can carry Pennsylvania for Blaine. The Convention should have thought of this when it snubbed Cameron.

THERE ARE TWENTY MEN in the republican party whose nomination would do more for the republican party than Mr. Blaine's. The fact that none of them has any chance in the Convention shows the degradation that has fallen upon the republican party.

IF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION will only open the way to the destruction of the republican party by the nomination of a man who is in danger of expulsion by the House for tampering with a witness and suppressing evidence, it may confer a great blessing upon the country.

A GRAND REVIEW of French troops took place at Longchamps yesterday. The occasion was a brilliant one, but it appears from our special despatch this morning that the skill and discipline of the cavalry and artillery have deteriorated during the year. This must be a great annoyance, as everybody in France loves the military.

THE ASCOT RACES yesterday are reported at length in the HERALD this morning, and our special despatch will be read with interest. One of the winners, Apology, it will be remembered, was a filly belonging to the late Rev. Mr. King, and was so called by the racing person after a reprimand from his bishop.

IT IS A PLEASANT Centennial thought that the delegation from Pennsylvania to the Republican Convention opposes Mr. Conkling for the same reason that it opposed Mr. Seward sixteen years ago—namely, that he is a New Yorker, and that Pennsylvanians have no higher duty than to oppose every New York ambition. This point will fit nicely into the oration which Mr. Evans is to make in Pennsylvania on the Fourth of July.

THE STEWART ESTATE.—The legal fight for the estate of the late A. T. Stewart between the legatees and the outside claimants representing the Turgate family has commenced before the Surrogate. The defensive measures adopted by Mrs. Stewart and Judge Hilton indicate that a stubborn battle will be waged by the present possessors against all comers, and during the present summer a dish of the highly sensational order will be served up to the public, which will be devoured with unusual relish.

CARELESS NAVIGATION is again displayed by the commanders of our Sound steamers, and a collision has taken place which jeopardized the lives of passengers on two large steamers. Really the government should adopt some vigorous measures for the protection of human life by severely punishing every shipmaster guilty of an infraction of the navigation laws. Until this is done we cannot hope for any reform of the system which now prevails, and from which some terrible disaster is certain to arise sooner or later.

The Convention at Cincinnati.

The enemies of Blaine and the true friends of the republican party won a victory at Cincinnati yesterday when they compelled the adjournment of the Convention without action on the Presidency. The session was a drawn battle between the friends and the enemies of Blaine, so far as the ultimate result was concerned. Whatever strength Mr. Blaine may possess in the Convention depends upon the use his friends make of this enthusiasm. Every hour of delay is a defeat to his mounting hopes. The whole day was spent in motions and counter-motions to stave off the inevitable. Whenever the Convention came to a vote there was a success for the friends of Blaine. At the same time there was a failure to grasp the fruits of victory, which is incompatible with intelligent leadership. We regard the adjournment of the Convention as a serious blow to the hopes of the ex-Speaker, unless, as may prove to be true, his enemies have it in their power to postpone destiny without avoiding it.

The great difficulty in the way of defeating Mr. Blaine seems to be the impossibility of concentrating the opposition on any candidate. It is natural that the friends of Morton, Conkling and Bristow should support their chiefs with chivalrous devotion. The Olympian prize of the Presidency is so high a stake that we can understand how the friends of any of the chiefs should stand by their leader while there is hope. In a wild convention, which is, after all, a mob, there are so many chances of victory—the turn of a delegation, the speech of some eloquent or noisy delegate, a sudden combination, death, illness, some new revelation, anything in fact in the chapter of accidents—that we can understand how even the friends of the winning candidate, unless they have assurance doubly sure, should fight to the end. As it now looks Mr. Blaine has carried out this policy of desperation. Wherever he has found an opposing idea he has fought it. Wherever he has found a vote to be won by force he has taken it. The defeat of Spencer in Alabama, the election of McPherson as the President of the Convention are so many rapt triumphs. We cannot understand them except upon the theory that victory is so desperate with Mr. Blaine that he can only win by regarding every element in the Convention that is not in his favor as an enemy of the party. He has adopted the rule or ruin policy. In all conventions there is a spirit of concession, which is inspired by the thought that after the Convention there comes an election. There never was a canvass where concession was more necessary than in the present. Yet Mr. Blaine and his friends have treated every republican aspiration as an enemy. How else can we account for the election of McPherson to the presidency of the Convention and the humiliation of Secretary Cameron which that act implied? If the canvass of Mr. Blaine were a winning campaign—if there were no thought but the good of the party and the election of the ticket—we should have a different policy. The treatment of Mr. Conkling has been as rude as though he were a democrat. In fact, we think the name of Governor Tilden would receive more courtesy in this Convention than has been accorded to the most distinguished republican leader in the Senate. Supposing the nomination of Blaine, which seems probable from all the accounts, how can his friends expect that harmonious union of the party without which any victory under the best aspects is impossible? How can he expect from the friends of Conkling in New York, of Morton in Indiana, of Cameron in Pennsylvania, any support except that of cold duty? Is it necessary for the triumph of Blaine that every anti-Blaine candidate should be humiliated? And yet the whole action of the Convention has been a policy of humiliation and revenge.

This may mean victory, and to over-zealous politicians it may seem like victory. To us it is the harbinger of defeat—if not at Cincinnati at the polls in November. If any candidate should pursue the policy of conciliation it is Mr. Blaine. He is now in danger of expulsion by the House for tampering with a witness and suppressing evidence. We do not see how the House when it comes to consider his case can refuse to censure or expel him. He has confessed that as Speaker of the House he sold decisions to railway jobbers and had written to his customers reminding them of what he had done and asking certain favors in return. He has trimmed on every question of vital interest to the republican party. He has confessed that in the hour of the nation's agony and effort, when a Logan and a Grant were offering their lives to the Union, he had no higher duty than to lobby around the War Department seeking contracts for the Spencer Arms Company. If any candidate needs the indulgence of a party and all the benefits that may come from a policy of conciliation it is Mr. Blaine. And yet the campaign of his friends at Cincinnati has been upon the theory that he is the only republican entitled to respect. We cannot see how the friends of Mr. Morton, for instance, can support the nomination of a candidate who has treated that illustrious Senator with the studied insults bestowed upon him by the friends of Blaine. If the friends of Morton were animated by the same spirit they might answer that Morton was a pillar of the Union, and a pillar without whose support the Union would have fallen, when Blaine was a mere lobbyist about the War Department. We cannot see how the friends of Cameron in Pennsylvania can vote for a candidate who has insulted the Secretary of War and the administration by elevating McPherson for the single purpose of wounding the most powerful republican in the State of Pennsylvania, and gratifying the Philadelphia ring of republican office-holders. As to New York, the treatment bestowed upon Mr. Conkling and his friends by a republican convention would justify their leaving it. In defiance of every parliamentary precedent we saw a delegate from New York rise in his place and attack Mr. Conkling with all the graces of studied rhetoric. The friends of our Senator would have been justified in leaving the hall when

Mr. Curtis was allowed license never before granted in a republican convention.

Altogether, looking at the results of the first day's contest in the Convention, we find a disposition to strike at every aspiration that interferes with the ambition of Mr. Blaine. The fact that the Pennsylvania delegation strikes at Mr. Conkling for the same reason that it destroyed Mr. Seward sixteen years ago—because he is a New Yorker—is only a trifling incident, but one that comes unfortunately in this centennial year of peace and harmony. That is a question which the republicans of New York and Pennsylvania must settle among themselves. As we have said all along, if the republicans choose to nominate Mr. Blaine against the advice of every independent journal in the land, against the judgment of every conservative member of the party—if these desperate gamblers in politics resolve to force upon the ticket a candidate whose nomination will mean a canvass of apology and explanation, upon them be the responsibility. Speaking for the high patriotic sense of the country we say to the Convention that it will never accept as President a gentleman whose record is stained with jobbery, and whose devotion to union and reconstruction may be summed up in his speech about the Duke of Alva and Jefferson Davis. The nomination of Mr. Blaine means the defeat of the republican party as surely as the nomination of Scott meant the defeat of the whigs twenty-four years ago. It means that all the pride, all the nobility, all the high aspirations of the republican party have gone out of it; that nothing is left but a scramble for office. There is as much difference between a convention that nominates Blaine and the conventions which gave us emancipation as between the Roman Republic of Augustus and the Empire of Otto and Augustulus. Perhaps it is the best that can happen to the country. We are tired of the republican party, and the sooner it is out of the way the better. Blaine will be the Brutus of to-day. He will have killed Caesar and his friends, but in doing so will save the country from further fraud and corruption, for the democrats will surely win with Blaine as the republican candidate. When a crew of shifty politicians, office-holders, railway jobbers and gun contractors are deemed worthy to rule it the sooner its mission is over the better. Thus far the best opportunities of the session have been wasted in an effort to screen Belknap and apologize for Blaine. It is proper that the Cincinnati Convention should continue this work of apology. It makes the campaign an easy one, and, looking at the whole situation from a national point of view, it may be for the best if to-morrow we can say that the gods who make mad those whom they wish to destroy have taken possession of this corrupt and degraded organization, and in nominating Mr. Blaine have made it the duty of every honest man to aid in its destruction.

A Newspaper Enterprise.

There is nothing gives the HERALD greater pleasure than chronicling the happy journalistic strokes of its contemporaries, because, apart from the advantage which journalism in general gains from each, the HERALD has many debts of recognition to pay, and is always glad to meet with a brother worthy of a word of praise. The enterprise of the Cincinnati Enquirer in printing daily during the sessions of the Republican National Convention a special edition of the same day's New York HERALD is something never before attempted or accomplished. The managers of the Enquirer were aware that the presence of a great number of Eastern delegates and their separate armies of friends and sympathizers would create a demand for the HERALD which nothing else would satisfy. To thousands of Western and Southern republicans who take the HERALD regularly the opportunity to acquaint themselves with its latest opinions would, they wisely foresaw, be instantly grasped, so that apart from the attention which the novelty of the enterprise would attract there was a large field for making the undertaking profitable. The selection of the HERALD from among its Eastern contemporaries we take as a graceful testimony to independent metropolitan journalism, and hence our very modest share in the enterprise was fulfilled with cheerfulness and a full appreciation of its complimentary character. Such amenities mark a forward step in journalism, and while paying a deserved tribute to the Enquirer we once more make acknowledgment of the pride we take in the HERALD's selection for this successful experiment.

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL, after a flying visit to Albany, dropped in upon Saratoga yesterday, and in a way which His Majesty has made peculiarly his own managed to see all that is to be seen of our famous watering place in a few hours. The various frank criticisms or hearty encomiums which Dom Pedro has made on portions of our country and the work of man therein, which we have chronicled from day to day, are of great value in our eyes. They are the comments of a keen observer, who is sifting our institutions for the good and bad in them, with the important object of applying what he thinks worthy to the development of the great country he has been called upon to rule for nearly half a century and over which his rule may extend for at least a quarter of a century more. Leaving aside, therefore, the pretty things His Majesty has found himself able to say of what he has seen, it will be worth noting how much of our secret of progress he will extract from his journey and apply to Brazil.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. Conkling showed unusual magnanimity in allowing Mr. Curtis to arraign their candidate before the Republican Convention. This has never been done before in any convention. It is a good way to secure harmony for the party.

THERE IS SOME TALK of Wheeler for President as the Great Unknown. It is against Wheeler that he was Chairman of the Pacific Railway Committee when all the jobs were passed.

SOME OF THE NEWSPAPER BOYS have suggested Blaine with a consistent enthusiasm which recalls the brightest days of Schuyler Colfax.

The Halt at Cincinnati—Bad for Blaine.

The action of the Republican Convention yesterday is both a tribute to Blaine's strength and a proof of his weakness. It was like drawing the cork from a bottle of champagne and then leaving it to stand for sixteen hours before pouring it. Its foaming, effervescent quality will be pretty well deadened by the delay. Blaine's power to carry the Convention depended on a coup d'état; on a sudden, enthusiastic rush, taking certain delegations captive by one of those unreflecting impulses which operate like contagion in an excited, tumultuous assembly. Two effectual checks were put upon this order of tactics by the action of the Convention yesterday, one of these checks lying in the rules adopted for regulating the proceedings, and the other in the adjournment without a ballot. The rules will prevent a wild stampede to Blaine on a sudden change of votes in the midst of a balloting. That part of the fourth rule which will prevent the Convention from being carried away by a fit of contagious enthusiasm against its deliberate judgment is in these words:—"And when any State shall have announced its vote it shall so stand until the ballot is announced, unless in case of numerical error." This guards against the danger which besets all such bodies, of being carried off their feet in a moment of excitement, when an unexpected gain by a particular candidate leads to a change of vote by some delegation, followed by a storm of applause, causing other delegations to follow, and setting the Convention crazy in favor of a candidate who is not the deliberate choice of delegates. This rule makes it certain that Blaine cannot carry the Convention by storm, and that if he receives an unexpected accession of strength on a particular ballot there will be an interval of cool reflection before any delegation which has already voted against him can transfer its vote. This protection against ambushes and sudden surprises is unfavorable to the tactics of the Blaine men. But a more important check to their hopes and expectations is the adjournment of the Convention yesterday without a ballot. It is a decisive proof that, at the hour of adjournment, Blaine had not made such inroads into the delegations supporting other candidates as would give him a majority on the second ballot. If his friends had got pledges enough from members of the other delegations to secure his nomination his secret supporters, united with his open supporters, could have prevented an adjournment and have nominated him yesterday on a second ballot. The statement that the hall cannot be lighted in the evening is a frivolous reply to this argument. The Convention adjourned at six, when there were yet two full hours of daylight. There might have been at least three ballots before the shades of evening began to settle upon the Convention. The adjournment was a piece of strategy, and not a necessity imposed by want of gas-lights. It gives the opponents of Blaine time for making combinations against him, and damps the enthusiasm of his supporters by delay. He is more likely to lose than to gain by postponing the ballottings. Yet the fact that his opponents did not dare to come to close quarters with him yesterday is a signal proof of his strength; but, on the other hand, the ability of his opponents to stave off the balloting proves that he had not a majority at the hour of adjournment. A successful combination against him is perhaps impossible, except upon Governor Hayes or a new candidate, and if his opponents should be unable to agree upon a man the nomination of Blaine and the destruction of the republican party may be in the chapter of events.

The applause which greeted the speeches made in nominating the several candidates counts for little. Bristow got nearly as much of this kind of support as Blaine, and the enthusiasm for Bristow was a protest against Blaine's nomination. The strong endorsement of Bristow from Massachusetts and Vermont shows that Blaine is not strong in New England, where he is best known. Blaine had more clappers in the Convention than any other candidate, but this is a mere consequence of the division among his opponents. It is possible that he may be nominated to-day, but if he is it will be the knell of the republican party.

Blaine and Bayard in New York.

No candidate whose relations to railway operations are as open to suspicion as are those of Mr. Blaine will be acceptable to the people of New York. Only a blind political machine would insist upon attempting to place in the Presidential chair a man who must be defended before the country from serious charges surely to be brought against him. Neither can Mr. Blaine nor any other republican candidate succeed in diverting attention from any just accusation against himself or his party by endeavoring to throw the people back to where they were eleven years ago. Should the democrats nominate Mr. Bayard, who has been steadfastly true to the North and fearlessly just to the South, this reckless attempt will receive the full measure of the rebuke it deserves. Mr. Blaine's weapon will be turned against himself and his party in this year of national unity and of national progress. The American people have learned much by the experience of the past, and they will not permit designing politicians, whether they be republicans or democrats, to manufacture sectional divisions for their personal advancement, and the election of Mr. Bayard will be a warning against similar attempts in the future. The "machine" controls Cincinnati. Let not the same thing be said of St. Louis. A political organization may nominate a candidate in disregard of the press and the country, but to elect him is another matter. We therefore repeat that a candidate whose record in connection with railways is open to unfavorable criticism will not be acceptable to the people of New York.

THE ELECTION of McPHERSON was a compliment to Bill Stokely, Bill Leeds, Harry Bingham and the gang of Philadelphia strikers who are in the delegation "for Hartman," and a blow at the Secretary of War. Before the canvass is over the thoughtful men of the party may think that

some consideration for the War Secretary would have been desirable. A national convention should not descend to the business of fighting local quarrels.

The Cincinnati Platform.

The declaration of principles put forth yesterday by the Republican National Convention is noteworthy on but two points—namely, the currency and the school question. On other matters it relates to subjects which can have little influence on the Presidential canvass. On the currency question it is halting and timid. It quails before the Western demand for a repeal of the act of Congress requiring a resumption of specie payments in 1879. Instead of standing by the act and declaring an unalterable purpose to carry it into effect, the Cincinnati platform makes a virtual but stealthy abandonment of its chief provision. This cowardly concession to the inflationists will not help the republican party in the Eastern States. Instead of proclaiming steadfast adherence to the law requiring resumption in 1879 the Cincinnati platform merely pledges the party "to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin." This concession to Western sentiment, this admission that resumption in 1879 is not intended by the republican party, is a virtual endorsement of the persistent attempts of the inflationists in the present Congress to repeal the act. Such a concession deprives the republican party of all the political capital it might have made in the resumption of specie payments. It has gone back upon its own record; it has given up the legislation of a republican Congress; it has retreated from resumption in 1879 and taken refuge in vague generalities about resumption "at the earliest practicable period," which is, in effect, an indefinite postponement of specie payments. This is precisely the ground of the Western inflationists. The republican party has stultified itself by abandoning its legislative promise to resume in 1879. It remains to be seen whether the democratic party is wise enough to take advantage of this blunder. But whether it does or not the republicans have put it out of their power to help their canvass by claims founded on their hard money position. The act requiring resumption in 1879 has been strangled by the Cincinnati Convention, which has substituted for it a vague promise to resume specie payments "at the earliest practicable period," which may be as many years hence as the soft money men of the West may think fit.

The resolution on the school question is an appeal to the Protestant feeling of the country and an attempt to turn hostility to the Catholic Church to political account. The position taken by the Cincinnati Convention on the school question is right in itself, but the subject is beyond the domain of national politics. The public schools are supported out of taxes levied by the State governments. There is no State in the Union in which the Protestants are not in a majority of six or seven to one. They can protect the public schools wherever they think them endangered without the aid of the federal government. It is absurd to drag this question into national politics, and if the republican party did not feel that it is losing its hold on public confidence it would not have made this appeal to sectarian animosities.

The Racing Season.

The Jerome Park summer meeting will close with the six races to be run to-morrow, and from the character of the events we may confidently predict that the end will be brilliant and worthy of the American Jockey Club. Yesterday four fine races were run before an attendance which, in point of numbers, was not all that could be wished. The victories of Leander, Sultan, Ore Knob and Sunburst would have repaid a greater number of spectators than were on the ground. It strikes us that one great fault in the Jockey Club meetings is that they are spun out too much, and made to extend over too much time. The interest in the racing suffers from paralysis midway between the first day and the last. If the events were compressed into a solid week of racing, with races every day, the excitement over them would be quintupled, and sustained instead of being let drop because of the intervening off days. The sports, both new and old, which attract our people now have a manliness about them full of the best promise for the muscles of the rising generation. The typical American of English caricature will have no representative in our national youth hereafter if the sports now popular continue to attract the attention they receive. When all work and no play made young America slab-sided, high-shouldered and shuffle-gaited he was fair game for the caricaturist. To wearing work succeeded either absolute rest or feverish pleasures that only sharpened the angles of his ungainly frame, but with the spread of yacht racing, boat racing, rifle shooting, base ball, cricket and our latest sporting acquaintance—polo—we hope to see young America as strong in physique as in brain. We have called polo our latest acquaintance, but it is a very old sport, whose excellence in the East has been attested by generations upon generations of players. New York is a summer city in everything but the whim of fashion which says it is not, and it needs but a glance over the sporting columns of the HERALD for the past week to show how brilliant, varied and well attended have been the outdoor joys of the city, presenting an array of amusements that no Saratoga or Long Branch or Cape May could gather with the expenditure of the greatest effort, while with us they were merely the recurrence of certain features of the regular sporting year. In to-morrow's racing five events have been announced, but another will be added—namely, a hack race, in which the members of the Jockey Club will ride their own animals. At the close of the racing a match at polo, being a further contest for the cup, will take place on the grounds of the Polo Club, hard by the racing track, and altogether a fine day's sport may be anticipated. A game or a race which makes it the fashion for young men to be on their horses instead of behind them is worthy of being fostered and encouraged.

Release of Winslow—The Extradition Treaty Dead.

Winslow was discharged yesterday. This not unexpected event creates an unpleasant complication in the relations between our government and that of Great Britain, and it may affect the stability of the Disraeli Ministry. The public opinion of this country unanimously supports Mr. Fish, but the public opinion of Great Britain is not united in supporting Lord Derby. Several of the most respected organs of British opinion admit that Secretary Fish has the best of the argument, and if a Parliamentary attack should be made on the Disraeli government for this unwise embroilment of friendly relations with the United States its opponents might gain a great advantage. If a man commits the crime of forgery and also the crime of murder there is no reason why he should not be tried and punished for both crimes. If he flies from justice and takes refuge in a foreign country what interest has that foreign country, or what interest has anybody except the criminal himself, in protecting him from the penalties he deserves? The pretence of the British government is that it is bound to maintain the right of asylum for political offenders. This is an utterly absurd and irrelevant pretence to be set up against the United States, which has never, in its whole history, punished an individual for a political offence. We did not even try Jefferson Davis. Political offences apart, there is no reason in the world why a criminal who has fled from justice, when he has been surrendered by a foreign government, should not stand precisely in the same position as if he had never escaped. The British pretence is utterly absurd. Suppose, for instance, that a person is extradited for the crime of murder, but that it should appear on his trial the evidence is only sufficient to convict him of manslaughter, ought he to escape all punishment because he was extradited for murder and manslaughter is a different offence? It would be easy to suppose scores of cases where the pretence that a criminal can be punished only for the crime for which he was extradited is equally absurd. The enlightened opinion of Great Britain will endorse the American position, and the Ministry which succeeds that of Mr. Disraeli will probably be willing to negotiate with us a rational and satisfactory extradition treaty.

The Indian Battle.

General Crook's command has had a sharp skirmish with the Sioux warriors who have deserted the Red Cloud Agency for the purpose of preventing intrusion into the Black Hills country. Three thousand more warriors are reported to have left the reservation in war paint, and it looks as if we are to have a serious Indian war. These reports have reached us through many perils, and it is only through dangers escaped that we are able to print this important news this morning. General Crook is to be congratulated upon the vigor he shows in pursuing the savages, and we may be sure that he will teach these treacherous marauders a salutary lesson before he gets through with them. But the necessity of an expedition of this kind is in itself a sad commentary on our Indian policy. For years and years we have been feeding these wild men of the woods in the vain hope that they could be civilized and Christianized, but during the whole history of the Republic the savage has gone upon the warpath whenever he grew tired eating the bread he had not earned. The Sioux, especially, must be compelled to undergo a very different experience. The Indian must be made to work and required to take his place in the new order of life to which it is necessary he should conform by force and not merely by moral suasion. If he goes to war then the only thing for him and his tribe is extermination. It has long been evident that no other policy would settle this Indian question, and this latest Indian battle is only another proof of it.

WHAT ARE THE COMMISSIONERS PAID?—The question as to whether the United States Centennial Commissioners are entitled to compensation under the act of Congress creating them a supervisory body has been submitted to a number of the leading lawyers of this and other cities by the Board of Finance, and the decision has been unanimously in the negative. Yet it appears from our Philadelphia letter that in defiance of this opinion the Commissioners are paid by the Board, and that the Board declines to furnish a statement of the expenditures to the public. This kind of thing will not suit the people who are expected to pay the expenses of the Exhibition. There is no reason why the exact cost of the Centennial fair and its exact receipts should not be published every week. It is not a private but a national enterprise, and the managers are simply trustees for the people.

THE FIGHT TO-DAY is between Blaine and the Great Unknown, with the chances rather against Blaine.

IT IS ONE THING to nominate Mr. Blaine and another to elect him.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Centennial is depopulating the Virginia Springs. New Orleans Picayune:—"Fitzhugh says that his letter was 'damned mutilated.'"

Congressman T. C. Platt, the tollgiver at Cincinnati, is the owner of extensive sawmills.

A prominent hotel on Broadway dries its washing on the roof in plain sight of the populace.

The bulk of the old Merrimack, which was sunk by the Monitor, will be manufactured into canoes.

Fitzhugh in writing his two-column letter of explanation looked at the dictionary 419 times.

A good deal of the white oak cheese of the last season is so hard that it is called lumber.

The salmon put into the Connecticut River two years ago are now from four to six inches long.

Ben Hill is the personal enemy of Preston Knott, because neither he nor Knott vanquished Blaine.

In the famous old Berkshire towns of Massachusetts the maple is dying out, while the elm sturdily keeps its ancient place by the roadside.

Eight men while on their way to the Centennial refused to pay for their dinners on the ground that they were members of the Connecticut Legislature.

Norristown Herald:—"Frozen blue" is a new style of evening silk. You can get the exact shade by flavoring your ice cream with a little indigo.

Danbury News:—"Helmhold went insane, and now Doctor Ayer is a fanatic. It is too much strain on a man's nerve tissues—trying to cure everything for a dollar."

Worcester Press:—"A beautiful female foot," says a writer, "should be one-seventh of the wearer's height. That is, a beautiful female should be seven feet high."